IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD. Weak Points of the New York Club-The Benefit of the Changes in the Metropoli-tan Nine-Southern League Troubles

Although the base ball season is young yet, still the work of the clubs which were expected to carry everything before them has somewhat disappointed their friends and managers. Among the clubs which were expected to do better work was the New York. There is little doubt that the club has had some bad luck. For instance, Gore injured his arm in the very first game he played, and Tiernan is still too weak to play regularly on the team. For this reason the same players who finished the season last year with the club club in these opening games. The manageit centre field until Gore was well enough to Now that Gore is well enough, centre field will be covered by permanently. The other parts of m permanently. The other parts of a outfield should be strengthened some way. Gillespie is not what he used to the last safe man to come to the bat when a game is close, but his outfield work cannot called salisfactory. As for Dorgan, he is a re catch, but he can no longer throw the ball he used to, and in nearly all cases Ewing may be used to, and in nearly all cases Ewing may be used to the right field when Dorgan, gots the lit has it fleided in to him, and then lines it. As for the infield, Connor plays just as od a game as he ever did. Ewing has not due a brilliant record at second base, still he respremise of doing better. It would problem that the club kept can be grown as a larger stop, while Richardson splayed with a degree of weakness at third se.

his usual game at zhort stop, while Richardson has played with a degree of weakness at third base.

As for the pitchers of the club, only two of them, Reofe and Welch, can be relied upon. Mattimore, one of the new men, was tried in one of the Washinaron games, but proved ineffective, while George, the remaining pitcher of the new pitchers, is pretty sure to prove ineffective, while George, the remaining pitcher, is yet to be tried. As for the catchers, as it looks now, Deasloy and O'Rourke will have to attend to that work. Cuff, one of the new men, seems willing and plucky enough, but it is doubtful if he is neavy enough to stand the punishment of such pitchers as Reefe and Welch. Weekbecker is yet united as a entcher, and so is Brown, for that matter; still, the latter has the makings of a good catcher, and will undoubtedly prove a valuable addition to the club.

Of the other two local clubs, Brooklyn has done by far the botter work. Although the club has had but one catcher (O'Brien) since the season opened, still the remarkable form in which this man has done his work has prevented the club from keeping the Indians company.

Every one expected the Indians company and so did Meister, and then both of these were injured and forced to stop piaying. Orr was also injured and the club lost his services for some time. The most remarkable thing connected with these accidents is that with the new men whom the managers were forced to fill up with the team are playing better ball than at any time for two years past.

Radford bids fair to become one of the greatest second baseanen of the day. His work is far superior to that of Meister, and he will cover socond base all the time. When Meister is well again he will go to right field. Another of the new men of the club is Darby O'Brion. His work at left field has been re

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

A correspondent of the Detroit Free Press, travelling with the Detroit Club, sends the following story to his paper:

"There is no doubt that the greedy Eastern clubs will make a desperate attempt at the present season, if not before, to break up the Detroit Club. New York, Philadelphia, and Boston patrons have pointed out that Detroit, a comparatively small city, has had the enterprise and liberality to get together a base ball club capable of mopping the earth with the teams of those large criticism, the people have fixed their covotous eyes on Detroit's splendid team, and will endeaver by fair or foul means to secure the Wolverine players. Boston is the prime mover in these schemes. Boston's central idea is an Eastern League, Spalding, on account of his interest, both East and West, will fight the Eastern League question tooth and nail. It is to Spalding's interest to keep as many good players in the West as possible. Hence his voting for the guarantee scheme can only be explained on the theory that he went to sleep in the League meeting.

lained on the theory that he went to sleep in an League mosting.

"The Eastern clubs feel confident that the betroit Club cannot maintain its present excensive team (still season books are going off ke hot cakes), and have begun to tamper with he players of the Detroit Club. New York, thich has violated every law of the League, and has been particularly flagrant in tampering with the players, is the offender, and Dunip reage with the players, is the offender, and Dunip is the man approached. A few days ago unny received a telegram from Mutrio offering him \$15,000 for a two years' contract with no New York Club. The supposition is that tutrio expected to get Dunlap, in case the Detoits were broken up, through sharp practice, ther Eastern clubs may be expected to follow ew York's example. No harm can be done if ne Detroit management stand firm and assert neir rights, and the Detroit public should stand blidly behind the management."

TROUBLES OF THE SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

CHARLESTON, May 7.—What was predicted in this correspondence about the Southern League unpires has already come to pass. Last year the President of the League, an Atlanta man, was very toose in his appointments of unpires, and succeeded in demoralizing the League long before the expiration of the season. President Morrow of Nashville, who was elected President in the hope that there would be no further trouble about umpires, started out wrong by appointing an umpire who knows nothing about the rules. The umpires of the League were Akinson, Burbridge, and Tony Such. Burbridge are started out wrong to appoint ing an umpire who knows nothing about the rules. The umpires of the League were Akinson, Burbridge, and Tony Such. Burbridge and Tony Such. Burbridge are selected and appointed in his place, making two Nashville umpires. At Memphis on Tuesday the row began. Deltael, it is claimed, rendered decisions in layor of Nashville in Tuesday's game, and Memphis rose up in arms. The President of the league that he would surrender his franchise before he would consent to play another game with Deltaels umpire. Morrow replied that he would surrender his franchise before he would ensent to play another game with Deltaels umpire. Morrow replied that he would lonve the selection of umpire to Suced and Clinton, the Capalins of the respective nines. Clinton insisted on Deitsel, Suced objected, and the result was that Nashville tossed three balls over the plate, and was awarded the game by a scere of 9 to 0.

It is believed that President Morrow only

Clinton insisted on Deitsel. Sneed objected, and the result was that Nasiville tessed three balls over the plate, and was awarded the game by a score of 9 to 0.

It is believed that President Morrow only committed an error of judgment in making his appointments, but it will break up the League unless changes are made. Tony such, another of the umpires, is a good ball player, but his inability to read places him in rather an awkward position. A day or two ago, while Charleston was playing in Memphis, a disputed point arose in the opening inning. Charleston claimed the privilege of having three conchers on the conchers me, and the game was suspended for twenty minutes to argue the point. Finally, Methaughlin, captain of the Charleston team, demanded a reference to the rates, and rushed off the field, got a copy of Reach, and, opening the book at a venture, placed his linger on a paragraph referring to the duries of the umpire, and said: There, it had you so. Can't you see the rule distinctly says each side shail be allowed three men on the coachers' line? Tony took the book, looked at it, pretended to road it and finally closing it said that he was satisfied, and ordered the game to proceed with three men on the coachers' line.

It would seem to be impossible to have good ball with this umpiring, and President Morrow will doubtless overhaul lis appointments.

The wock has made very little change in the standing of the clubs. New Orleans, which has hitherte led the race, and does now, met its first defeat at the hands of Charleston, one of the tail enders, while Charleston has gone up several points. During the coming week the first sories of games will end, and Charleston and Bavannah will play at home while the other coams will lay off in June. The result will probably make considerable changes in the record. The Charleston managers hope for good work from their team when it plays under the open of its directors. In spite of its bad work abroad the team is a good one, and it will either win three out of every fo

plays on the home ground or else it will be weeded out and replaced with a new team.

MR. ESTERBROOK AND MR. WATROUS HAVE AN INTERVIEW.

Thomas J.-Esterbrook, who says that he is the greatest short stop and third baseman in the country, called on Managing Director Watrous the other day, in answer to a note from that gentleman.

"What's the master?" Mr. Watrous asked.

"Well, you see," answered Esterbrook, "I'm slek; look at my arm; that will show you that I can't play. This thing is all wrong. If I was in condition I could outplay all your Dennys, Classcocks, or Dunlaps. I wouldnot be afraid of any of them; but because I have played in about four games and made a few errors I don't know how to play ball. Why, every one knows what a brilliant player I am. What's the use saying I can't play ball?

"I know what I'll do, he continued. "I will put up \$1,000 and challenge any short stop in the country to play."

He imally de thed not to do this, after Mr. Watrous had at lead him of how big a chance he is a file of the significance.

Chicago, May 7. For the first time in seven years Chicago caters the League champlouship ince with a cluber cannists he between the seven years Chicago caters the League champlouship ince with a cluber cannists he between years Chicago caters the League champlouship ince with a cluber cannists he because it is not a cluber cannists he because in seven years Chicago caters the League champlouship in the country the league of the seven years Chicago caters the League champlouship in the country the cannists he cannists and champlouship in the country the league of the seven years Chicago caters the League champlouship in the country the cannists and the seven years Chicago caters the League champlouship in the country to play "

with a very siender chance of again capturing the pennant. The loss of three of the first for games played, and two of three against the weakest clitch that the loss of three against the weakest clitch that a vear's club is in no shape to defend the title of "Obampions of the World." If, indeed, that title of right belongs to Chicago even after winning the St. Louis series, for if Chicago, as now seems, probable, stands fourth or fifth in the League race next fall, the bit of bunting indicative of the worlds championship will be very like what the more indeality. Everybody here is of the opinion that a season of defeat is in store for the present League champions—everybody but Freedden Spalding and Capt. Anson, who are still whistling to keep their courage up. But Mr. Spalding is nothing like so screne as he was a week ago. He was not surprised at losing the opening game with Pittsburgh, but he was charmed to be vincleated in his judgment that the club could replace Kelly, Gore, and McCormick with new and untried material, but, though he says little and maintains an air of confident composure, it is very evident that he begins to doubt the wisdom of selling fully one-third of the club relaying strength to Boston, New York, and Titsburgh, but he was fallend by given at Pittsburgh. Bealding has really five, and title surprised the season, who have a claimed by much of his attention that he has left the interests of the club almost wholy in Anson's hands, depending upon the big Captain's judgment to pull through somehow, so that if the club makes a bad showing the bulk of the blame will be laid on Anson's shoulders. But among the directors and stockholders there is a quiet feeling that it would be better for the difficult of the country of the count

BASE BALL NOTES,

Dorgan has a sore arm. Dan O'Leary, is in the show business.

The same old cry for new pitchers is again heard.

If the Metropolitans are last, they have company. Reader. -- Boston has won the championship three times

to be true.

There is no telling what the new players of the Metropolitan Club may do.

The Chicago and Detroit Clubs seem to be in a bad way; both need new men.

The Elizabethport Club would like to arrange games with first-class amateur nines.

three seasons more. Tiernan will show what he can do as soon as he can gain a little more strength. His recent illness pulled him down considerably.

The Athletics of Astoria would like to arrange games with uniformed chins. James M. Farrell of Ridge street, Astoria, is the manager. The Cieveland Club is looking for a club that they can beat. They think that they can get a game from the in dians when they meet them. The Metropolitans have good men in O'Brien and Rad-ford. In fact, they could make up a very strong team outside the batteries. They are weak in the latter. The Suburban Base Ball Cub of Mott Haven would like to arrange games to be played Saturday afternoons. Address F. L. Bonion, Scirctary, 767 East 134th street.

The Suburban Base Ball Club of Mott Haven would like to arraine games to be played Saturday afternooms. Address F. L. Ponion. Secretary, 707 East 16 ith street.

The time is near at hand when the clerk will ask to be excused on account of feeling anwell, so that he may sit on the bleaching boards at the Polo grounds and cheer his favorice lean.

To Gaivin belongs great credit. He faced the Chicago and Betralis in the opening games, and the heavy hitters could do not the opening games, and the heavy hitters could do not the opening games, and the heavy hitters could do not his with him. He is one of the so called played out problers.

Excuses for the poor showing made by the Chicago trub in the opening games are many. Bullyin and Pyle are faithred, Fieder him a lame ankle, and Burns has been laid off without pay.

Jack Manning began playing with the Bostons when he was 18 years old, and he has been playing professionally dictition years. He is now in his add year, but his gray locks made been look more than 41.

Lew Simmons has been won over by Bryne of Brook in an interest of the role which gives a batsinan a base hit when he is an to first base on called balls.

It is a good thing to make a change of players when they become dead wood. Lock at the work of Reiptichlarer last season compared to what he is doing now. Builtion, too, has been lengthed by his change.

A scatheman connected with the Kansas Ciry Club telegrables of the Chieman management to set a price on of tonger and Kappel. Freedom Stern wired back at accounts the Enchance Habbon of the Stern wired back at a confidence of the received in a tensor.

The College Peint Base Hall Club is one of the strongest cent professional teams for the soly men who received nore than St. Now they receive more pur month than they then received in a tensor.

The Foreya Base Hall Club is one of the strongest cent professional teams her field a tensor.

The Foreya Ease Ball Club is one of the strongest wend professional teams her field the batting of the Ascociation in

who have led the batting of the Association in discrent years. Pace, again, they havefreat men in Hankinson. Melater, Harbert, Radiord and Lynch.—Empater.

The Forcka Base Ball Club of Harlem has been reorganize lewith the following players: A Fower, pitcher at the following players: A Fower, pitcher at the following players: A Fower, pitcher at the following the following players: A Fower, pitcher at the following fames: Nassau at Home—With Bergen Point, May 18; Staten faland, Aug. 17; Sergen Point, May 18; Staten faland, Aug. 17; Bergen Point, May 18; Batten faland Auy 25; Staten faland, July 8; Bergen Foint, July 18; Staten faland, Aug. 17; Bergen Point, Aug. 24.

Bergen Point at Home—With Staten faland, June 1; Resgen Foint at Home—With Staten faland, June 2; Nassau, July 27; Bergen Foint, Aug. 24.

Bergen Point at Home—With Staten faland, June 1; Rassau, June 26; Battern faland, June 2; Nassau, June 26; Battern faland, June 2; Nassau, June 26; Battern faland, June 27; Nassau, June 28; Haten faland, June 3; Nassau, June 26; Haten faland, June 3; Nassau, June 3; Nassau, June 3; Nassau, June 3; Nassau, June 3; Nassau,

Bill Evere's War Pike.

Bill Evere's War Pike.

From the Samunah Near

Bill Evers of East Macon still has his old confederate uniform and haterack and canteen, and on last Yourth of duly he came out arrayed in the old reas. Benden he has a real 'Joe Brown pike' made of steel by McKiroy, an old Macon blackamith, in the war time. The pike is made like a spear, is flat, and the blade is about three hickes whit, coming to a point and sharp on either edge. The blade proper is about ten inches tong. There are two barba setting at right anyies, the gipting of a diff, and they were both sharp-and at the point and on the edges. There is a flat handle some signsten inches tong that was intended to be incarted in a fursed wooden staff and rivested fast. The staff was unlatted red and the blade highly polished, so the Table 1 was presented as the contract of the staff was unlatted red and the blade highly polished, so the Table 1 was the contract of the staff was unlatted red and the blade highly polished, so

OLD AND NEW TIME BOXING.

THE ADVANTAGE OF THIN GLOVES OFER BARE KNUCKLES.

Prof. Mike Denovan Discusses Pagillem, as Tells Why he Thinks Men are Knocked Out Quicker than they Used to Be. Prof. Mike Donovan, who holds the silver

belt of America's middle-weight championship, teaches the gentlemen of the New York Athletic Club how to punch people's heads and save their own valuable sconces from hard knocks. Twenty years ago he was a ring fighter, one of the kind that would stand up to the scratch and give and take hard blows with the bare knuckles for three or four hours. In 1866 he fought ninety-two rounds in three hours fifteen minutes with another hard-hitting gentleman named Crowley, and lost on a foul. In the same year he won a sixty-sixround fight in a little over two hours. Then he whipped Mr. Pat Kelly in fourteen minutes,

round fight in a little over two hours. Then he whipped Mr. Pat Kelly in fourteen minutes, John Boyne in thirty-three minutes, Dick Liston in eighteen minutes, lost a thirty-four-minute fight with Billy McClelland, knocked out a California champion in five minutes, whipped McClelland in seventeen minutes, fought McClelland again for three hours and forty-eight minutes to a draw, and then went in for the Marquis of Queensberry rules and got the best of several men in five and seven round matches. Having won bruises and laurels enough, and noticing that his hair was getting a little gray and thin. Mr. Donovan retired from the arena and took a nice place as professor of pugilism for the swell athletes, at a good salary.

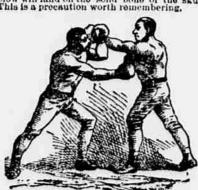
He has a comfortable lesson room in the club building. The walls are decorated with stuffed gloves. The floor is not stuffed, because the Professor deals gontly with the novice, and does not knock him down when he can avoid it. Adjoining the manily-art gallery is a dressing room, and when the Professor is not punching or getting punched he sits upon a luxurious sofa, attired in a long, striped bath gown, and tells what he knows about his profession, or as much as he happens to think of at the time, if he finds an appreciative listener.

"The best way to tell how a man is taught to box is to demonstrate the process on a novice," said the Professor. "Here, Charley, you don't know the first thing about boxing. Put on a pair of those gloves and stand up in front of me. That's right. Now you see the first thing to teach him is how to stand. He is not well balanced on his feet and is not prepared to advance or retreat promotly. Put that right foot back a little, advance the left, and stand forearm horizontal, thumb up. Some men



teach that the palm of the hand should be up, but that twists the muscles and crosses the bones of the forearm, and is not an easy, natural position. I don't like it. The right elbow must be well in toward the body, the forearm held diagonally across the front, with the fist about at the left nipple, but not touching the body. That is the correct position, because it gives a man perfect command of his arms and guards his body. Some will hold the guard a little higher in order to protect the face more readily, but that is a matter of style that every boxer must determine for himself. If he is guick and prompt, the low guard is just as good for defence and a little better for attack.

"The next thing is the straight lead. I hold my glove against my chin and tell the pupil to strike at it. Now let out the left arm straight from the shoulder and hit my glove. Don't lose your balance and pitch forward. Recover instantly after the blow. Spring from the right foot, but don't go so far forward as to get your weight ahead of the left foot. Lead and get away. Now guard against my lead. Throw the right arm up in front of your face, elbow as high as the lower point of the ear, forearm about borizontal, and palm of the hand turned outward. That catches the blow and deflects my arm upward. At the same time throw the arm outward a little, and my arm being at full length is thrown off to one side. No matter how hard the blow, if it is caught in that way it will be turned aside or sent upward so as to strike the forehead in a glancing way—and a blow on the forehead at an angle is harmless. "Now comes the straight counter, which is simply the combination of these two movements. When I lead with my left the pupil parries with his right and leads simultaneously with his left. No, don't parry and then strike is simply the combination of these two movements. When I lead with my left the pupil parries with his right and leads simultaneously with my left. Le only the same time, and our four gloves meet with one smack. Don't throw your



"The cross counter is next in order. I lead with my left for your right eye or cheek bone. Instead of parrying the blow you turn your face about an inch and a half to the left and my glove just glances along the side of your face without doing any harm. At the same moment you strike with your right just outside and over my left arm and hit me on the left jaw. Now I lead again the same way with my left. You bring your left arm in front across your body and just high enough to catch the lower side of my arm on the upper side of yours. At the same time throw your head down so that your right hand at my side under my left arm. That is the cross parry.

"Now I will show you a variation on that. I lead with my left. You try to cross-counter with your right instead of letting my left keep on its course I change my mind suddenty, bond my left arm. and throw it up and out so as to spoil your cross-counter. At the same time my right shoots forward and I hit you in the pit of the stomach. Another way to avoid a blow from your opponent's left is to duck your lead quickly to the right, so that his fist passes over the left side of your neck. That brings you under his guard, and you can counter straight on his body with your left. The straight blows are the scientificones, and when the pupil has learned to put them in well and quickly, he has got the principle of boxing into his head and can get the skill by practice. It must learn to watch his opponent soys and keep his own eyes open all the time. It is a man's impulse to blink when he sees a fire coming toward his face, but he must oyercome that. While looking toward an opponent's eye, do not concentrate your gaze there. Take in the whole of him at the same time. Notice the action of his body, arms, and feet. Catch the bracing of his muscle, and judge by it what he is going to do. Often I can tell what a man is going to do before his really knows himself, and I surprise him. In boxing it is the unexpected that olways happens. If you see an opening that is not plainly a dec THE CROSS PARSE.



opponent is puzzied and does not know what I am going to do. He thinks I am coming at him with my right, and prepares to stop me, but just as he has made up his mind that way is gring forward and catch him with my left. It is the sudden shifting of the head that bothers him. Again, I get away about live feet from him, entrely out of reach, and he wonders what in thunder I am away off there for. It puzzies him, and when a boxor is nuzzied he is nervous. I let him get nervous and uncertain, and then I spring at him, shifting my feet so as to approach him right foot and side in advance. Apparently I am going to lunge with my right, and he guards against it, but as soon as I land on my right foot I swing my left side around and hit him with my left fist in the short ribs perhaps. The blow is a powerful one, because it is backed by the weight and swing of the body. I don't try that again right away, but after a little while I get into the same position, and he thinks I am about to try the same dodge. I encourage that delusion by looking at his short ribs as I spring forward. He brings his right arm down to protect his body, but my left hand swings higher this time, and I catch him on the right side of the jaw and probably knock him out. It is an effective blow when it gets there, but the movement must be very rapid, because in making it you put yourself in a dangerous position. It would not be safe to try it on men like Stillivan or Kirlain."

"Professor, in a fight between a right-handed and a left-handed man, which has the advantage, if either has any?" kilful and are other-wise well matched, the left-handed man has a big advantage. I will tell you why. I am accustomed to boxing or fighting with men who stand the same as I do, left foot foremost, because the other kind are scarce. When I face a man who advances his right side the conditions are strange to me. I am not used to this manner of fighting. I must think twice instead of once. I am puzzled. Things are reversed. It is like making my signature from right to



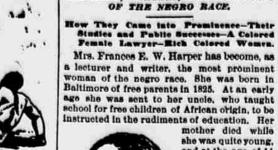
"First, let me explain about bare-knuckle-fighting. When a man stands up to fight according to London prize ring rules he must look out for his hands first of all. If he broaks his hand he is whipped. The punishment he receives from the other man is of less importance. The untrained man, when he gets into a fight, swings his arms. A swinging blow is a natural one, and it is effective, too, but it is liable, even almost certain, to cripple the hand or break the wrist if delivered with great force. Therefore it cannot be used in a bare-knuckle fight with safety. The ring fighter must confine himself to straight blows. I wouldn't bet a cent on a man who slashes about with his hands, ne matter how good he may be. It will not do to hit a man on the forehead, because the bone is solid there, and will break the knuckles. You must not hit him in the mouth if you can help it, because the teeth will injure your hand. The only points you can reach with safety are the cheek bones, the nose, the chin, and the jaw. Neck and body blows, of course, are all right, but your aim is to blind your opponent if possible, and to do this you must hit within a very small circle. The old prize fighter could not afford to strike for general results. He had to plek out a point and hit it. That required skill, coolness, and judgment. If he made a mistake and struck a hard spot his hand was gone, and that settled him. My hands were the only things that worried me in a fight. It takes a long time to curv a broken hand, as I know from experience.

"I used to put a bunch of oakum in the palm of my hand to fill out the hollow and give support to the fingers. Although not a foul, it was against the rules, and the referce always made me drop it when he found it out. I offered to give my opponent some oakum, too, but they wouldn't take back talk from anybody. When I went into the ring I used to wish that we could wear gloves a man can strike any kind of a blow, and he doesn't have to pick out the points so carefully. With a glove I will strike a mu



"Formerly it was within the rules at Wrestle, trip, and throw in the ring. Of turn his hip grasp the other round the Phis shoulder as and throw his opponent of the crossbuttock, than as possible. That, the prostrate man and though the wind the phis shoulder at the could do almost anything expect this below the belt, catch by the legs, under his arm if he could and ponent's heat his face until he get tired. That punch any getting a man in chancers. The IN CHANCETY.

COLORED WOMEN OF NOTE. TRACHERS, WRITERS, AND MUSICIANS



mother died while she was quite young. and at the age of 14 to earn her own living. She found employment with a very sympathetic family in Baltimore, who helped her in her studies by giving her access to their li-brary, a privilege by which she benefited largely. About the

Marylyand, which was a slave State, and sought a home in the free State of Ohio, where she engaged in teaching school. Her new home she engaged in teaching school. Her new home not proving satisfactory to her, she removed to Pennsylvania, and engaged in teaching school at Little York, where she wrote her first lecture. She often expressed a deep feeling for the condition of the slaves of her race, and evinced her desire to labor to relieve them in any way possible. Just about this time the anti-slavery movement was in full swing, but she knew not of what sorvice ahe could be to the cause. While thinking of she could be to the cause. While thinking of "what were best" an incident happened that brought her to a sudden conclusion. It was this. In 1855 there was a law enacted in Maryland forbidding the entrance of free negroes into the State under penalty of being sold to slavery. Not knowing of the law, a free man entered the State and was immediately taken prisoner and sold to a Georgia slave owner. He died soon after from exposure and inhuman treatmet. This outrage upon humanity so fired the heart of Mrs. Harper (then Miss Watkins) that she exclaimed, in the passion of a true heroine, "Upon that grave I pledge myself to the anti-slavery cause!" She then entered the lecture field, delivering her first lecture in New Bedford on the subject of education and the education of the negro race. Her words were so eloquent and inspiring, and her speech so forcible, that she attracted the attention of the Anti-Slavery Committee, who engaged her to travel and deliver lectures throughout the North and East, While Mrs. Harper's star was at its height the hero John Brown was striking for human liberty the blows that cost him his life. Mrs. Harper, with her burning eloquence, cheered him on, and when he was taken prisoner and cast into jail along with his little band. Mrs. Harper not only sent clothing and articles of food for them, but sent financial aid and words of comfort to Mrs. Brown, the wife of the unfortunate abolitionist, as the following letter will show:

Mr Dram Manaw: In as hour like this the common words of sympathy may seem like like words and verification. groes into the State under penalty of being

Ittionist, as the following letter will show:

My Dram Manaw: In an hour like this the common words of sympathy may seem like idle words, and yet I want to say something to you, the noble wife of a hero of the inheteenth century. Belonging to the race your dear husband reached forth his hand to assist, ineed, a republic that produces such a wis and mother may hope for better days. Our heart may grow more hopeful for humanity when it sees the sublime sacrifice it is about to receive from his hands. Not in vain has your dear husband perilled all if the martyrdom of one hero is worth more tian the lives of a million cowards. From the prison comes forth a shout of triumph over that power whose ethics are robbery of the feeble and opression of the weak, the trephies of whose chivairy are a plundered cradie and a scourged and bloeding woman.

* Enclosed I send you a few dellars was token of my gratitude, reverence, and love.

After John Brown was tried and condemned to the gallows Mrs. Harper went to Philadelphia, in which city Mrs. Brown was stopping at the residence of Mr. William Still, and remained there in the house with Mrs. Brown to cheer her with words of comfort until Mr. Brown was executed, when she returned to her labors again in the lecture field. At the end of the war Mrs. Harper went through the Southern States visiting the plantations and addressing the freedmen and women on the subject of education, &c. This she did at her own expense. Mrs. Harper has written a book of poems, which she had published under the title of "Forest Leaves." The best among them are the poems entitled the "Fifteenth Amendment." To the Union Savers of Cleveland, "and "Eliza Harris Crossing on the Ice." Mrs. Harper's marriage occurred in 1860. She married a man named Fenton Harper in Ohio, who died in 1864. She is now living upon a productive farm she purchased in Ohio from the sale of her books and her lectures. It is said that over 50,000 copies of her book of poems have been sold. She was at one time a contributor to the Independent. Although 62 years of age, she is by no means idle, for she devotes a good deal of her time to temperanee work. Another devoted worker in behalf of her



the yellow fover broke out in her native town, and withintwenty-four fears of the promising flood, and sho, at the tender age of 16, was compelled to leave the college and labor to provide for her five yourger sisters and brothers who escaped the deadly discase. In that year sho began her career as a school tencher, which sho still continues, having a school in Mamphis. In 1883 Miss Wells attempted to ribe in a passenger car, and was forelby ejected by three rough white men. Sho began a civil suit for damage under the State laws. In every court she got a suit for damage, except the Suprome Court, which reversed the decisions of the lower courts, causing bor to lose her case. This inspired her to write an article, which she sent to a journal published by one of her own race. The article created a widespread sensation, and placed her for memand as a writer. She grasped the opportunity, and is now doing good work on several ournals. She is a terse and forcible writer, and plunges into politics and other matters of national importance with the vivagender.

The first and only woman that has ever been at the head of a full-flodged journalist of the masculina gender.

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The first and only woman that has ever been at the property of the masculina gender with the vivagender of music in the same of the Lange alter, which she is a sprace at eachier of music in the same of the lange of the was teaming in the last campaign in virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute.

The negro race has produced many accomplished and talented women in the mudos.

Ournalism.
The negro race has produced many accom-plicated and talented women in the munical



mme V. A. Montgomery, an organist of a very high order, and a score of others. The two pioneers of all these are Mesdames Maria Selika, prima donns soprano, and Neille Brown like, and melody, Mme. Belika, who has in every ruspect meriting the Artical like and the paint of the Artical like and the prima of the like and the prima of the like and the prima of the like and the like an

United States, receiving ovations in while mown successful of the wonderful vocal talent. She is now engaged in teaching the Guilmette method of vocal culture in Boston.

The race has thus far produced but two females who give promise of a brilliant histrionic career; these are Misses Henrichta Vinton Davis and Alice M. Franklin. Both of these young ladies are endowed with extraordinary dramatic ability. Miss Davis was born in the city of Baltimore. Her father, Mansfield Davis, was a distinguished musician of his day, and from



those young ladies are endowed with extraordinary dramatic ability. Miss Davis was born in the city of Baltimore. Her father, Mansfield Davis, was a distinguished musician of his day, and from him she inherited a taste for music. During her minority Miss Davis received such school advantages as the time and place afforded. Her father having died shortly after her birth, her mother shortly after her birth, her mother shortly after removed to Washington, where Henrietta was placed under the charge of Miss Mary Bazeman to be educated. Miss Bazeman was struck by her pupil's extraordinary development of natural taient and suggested that she study elecution, which she did at the conclusion of her school days under the efficient tutelage of Miss Marguerite E. Saxton. In 1875 Miss Davis entered the Becordership of Frederick Douglass, where she remained until 1884, when she resigned to follow the dramatic profession. She made her debut in Washington, upon which occasion she was introduced to the public by Frederick Douglass, Since then she has appeared in several large cities North, East, South, and West, with marked success. She has familliarized herself with the characters of Juliet, Lady Machelet, Desdemona, Tauline, Calanthe, and others. Miss Davis owes her success as an actress to

Frederick Douglass, who took a deep interest in her welfare. Recorder Trotter, and W. II. Dupree. Postmaster at Station "A," Boston, who were her managers for a time. Miss Alice M. Franklin is a native of Middletown, Conn. She began her dramatic career as an amateur, appearing in private theatricals. Encouraged by her success in that direction, she entered Miss Hunt's dramatic school in this city. After taking several courses



an amateur, appearing in private theat-ricals. Encouraged by her success in that direction, she entered Miss Hunts dramatic school in this city. After taking several courses with Miss Hunt, the young aspirant appeared in this city. After taking several courses with Miss Hunt, the young aspirant appeared in this city. After taking several courses with Miss Hunt, the young aspirant appeared in this city. After taking several courses with Miss Hunt, the young aspirant appeared in this city. The force and grace of action. Wishing to become thoroughly accomplished, sho sailed last year for France, where sho is now completing her studies of the art of acting.

A brief list of other Africo-American women who occupy prominent places is herewith given. The ministry is represented by the Leville. The continuity of the properties of the force of the continuity of the continuity

THE BLOCK MURDERERS. Boubt Expressed About the Return of Reed to Mexico. From the Nice Orleans Times Democrat

San Antonio, April 28.—Sam Reed, allas

San Antonio, April 28.—Sam Reed, allas Jim Roed, the United States soldier arrested here vesterday in connection with a murder committed noarly two years ago at Matamoros, Mexico, is a native of Montgomery. Ala, where his highly respected parents now reside, together with his uncle. Reed was a wild boy and ran away from home several years ago, 5 When next heard from he had enlisted in the army at Brownsville, Tex., and was stationed at Fort Brown, where he concorded with Williams and executed the murder of Mr. Block, a wealthy Jewish loweller, at Matamoros. After his trial and sentence, great influence was brought to bear by relatives to get a pardon, and a letter was written by Gov. Ireland for him to the President of the Mexican republic, all without success.

Bafore execution he bribed Mexican officials with \$1,000, furnished by Reed's mother and another relative, a prominent lawyer, who resides in Indiana. Williams, the accomplice, is now at work on a north Texas railway as a bratoman. Officials of the army will be sent for him. He is equally as had as Reed, there being half a dozen or more murders laid at his door, besides a number of burglaries. It is more than likely that international complications will arise between the two republies in these cases. Officors of the army are very reticent as to what will be done with the prisoner now in custedy. It is not known whather he will be delivered to the Exican authorities for immediate execution, according to the former sentence, tried by military court martial, or sent to Californie to

OUR HAWAIIAN VISITORS

QUEEN KAPIOLANI AND THE PRINCESS LILIUOKALANL

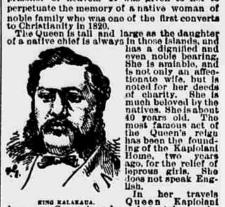
Their Sight Seeing in Washington—They Will Attend Queen Victoria's Birthday Celo-bration in England on May \$4.

Kaplolani, the Queen of the Sandwich Islands, who rules jointly with King Kalaksua, is in Washington with Princess Liliuokalani, heir apparent to the throne, and attended by Col. C. P. Jankes, the Royal Chamberlain, and his secretary, Col. J. H. Boyd. The Queen enjoys the distinguished honor of never having left her kingdom except to seek the presence of



another royal personage, for she is on her way to England to be present at the jubilee on Queen Victoria's birthday, on May 24. King Kalakaua stays at home to mind the house. They were married on Dec. 19, 1863, and on

Feb. 12, 1874, by a nearly unanimous vote, Kalakaua was proclaimed King. Both the King and Queen are descended from native chiefs. Queen Kapiolant's name signifies the prisoner of heaven. It was given to her to perpetuate the memory of a native woman of

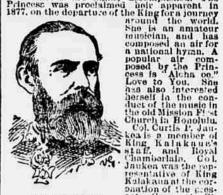


In her travels

In her travels

Queen Kapiolani
dresses as Caucasians dress, but at home she
clings to the costume of the natives, the haulukau, a loose gown. The Government allows
the Queen \$8.000 a year. She is well informed
on all the social and political affairs of America
and Europe, and her reception in Great Britain
will not startle her, however brilliant Queen
Victoria may choose to make it.
The Princess Lilkuokalani, the heir apparent,
is the only sister of King Kalakaua. The
King's second sister, the Princess Likelike,
died in January last.
The full name of the
heir apparent because the King and
Queen have no children. The Princess
in parkets

heir apparent because the King and Queen have no children. The Princess is nearly 48 years old. There is an air ofromance about her marriage. At the royal school in Honolulu the Princess met John O wen Dominis of Massachusetts. A mutual attachment sprung up, and nearly twenty years afterward, on Sopt. 16, 1862, Col John O. Dominis of the Island of Oshu and also of Nanui and the Princess Liliuokalani were married. Col. Dominis is commander-in-chief of the military forces of the Government, with the title of Lieutenant-General. He is an Englishman by birth, and is 57 years old. He came to America when a hoy. Col. Dominis and the Princess was proclaimed neit apparent in 1877, on the departure of the King for a journey around the world. She is an amatour pusicing, and has



Col. James H. Boyd is about 32 years of a friend the grant burst.

Col. James H. Boyd is about 32 years of a friend the grant burst through his diplomacy that the friend the grant burst burst.

Ocean Island.

BANGOR'S CHOCKS ALS TALLY NOW. An "Immutable J.hw" has been Broken and Standard Time is in Vogue.

Banger, May 6.—The squabble over the standard time question ranks among the hu-morous chapters of Bangor's bistory. When, at noon on Nov. 18, 1883, all the other cities of the land set their clocks and watches in ne-cordance with the new and uniform standard governing the territory in which they were located, and welcomed the change as a bless-ing, this little Eastern city was in a peck of trouble. The City Council had twice passed ordinances adopting the new standard, but we had a Mayor who either couldn't or wouldn't see the advantage of the change, and he vetoed the measure, declaring that "Standard time violates one of the immutable laws of God," and " is a a farce and lie." The council, including as it did several members imbaed with ancient ideas, was unable to pass the bill over Mayor Cummings's veto, and as a result, when Nov.18 came around the people, being divided on the question, were all at sixes and sevens. Bome set their timepleces on the new standard, while others stuck to the old, and not a man knew what another meant when he said, "I will meet you at noon," for instance. There are four public clocks, two of which are owned by church seeletles, one by a business concern, and the other by the city. The latter ticked away on local time and the others took turns between the two standards, the respective partisans adjusting them every hour or so to suit themselves. The contest soon developed into a regular circus, and for some days confusion reigned supreme. The supporters of local time, who heluded many tilekheaded people, insisted that the change proposed was "all in the inferest of the railroads," and dubbed standard time. "Payson Tucker's time," after the manager of the Maine Contral road, the other side reforted by referring to local time as "Cammings's time, with sundry allusions to violations of the "Immutable laws of God." The public clocks were finally all out to local time, but the railroads, steamboats, hotels, and telegraph offices, with quany of the leading business houses, adopted the new standard, and have retained it ever since. Thus the people of the city have for over three years been wasting time and puzzling their heads liguring out the difference between local and standard time when having occasion to make a move according to the latter.

This spring the trouble has broken out afresh the last Legislature having made standard and now all the nating clocks run by it, although, in deference to the petition of a few manufacturers, whose men are called to work by a farious blowing of whisties and ringing of bells the bid belles in the public belles are rung at 65 and 11% A. M. and 12% and 50 clock respectively, local time, so that the hours of labor remain the same as before, and are just as objectively, local time, so that the hours of labor remain the same as before, and are just as objectively. sevens. Some set their timerieces on the new standard, while others stuck to the old, and